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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 68 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 29 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the Russian Federation's Supreme Court decision to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-16961 (E) 041016

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Annex to the letter dated 29 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the Russian Federation's Supreme Court decision to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People

The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly protests against the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to uphold the decision to label the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People an extremist organization and ban its activities.

A ban of the highest representative executive body of the Crimean Tatar people under the false pretext of "fighting extremism" is an explicit affront by the occupying Russian authorities to the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatars. Under article 280.1 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code, on "extremism", the so-called "law enforcement authorities" of Crimea initiated a number of criminal proceedings against the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis, Akhtem Chiyhoz, and Crimean Tatars Ali Asanov, Mustafa Dehermendzhy, Eskender Cantemir, Eskender Emirvaliev and Arsen Yunusov (the "26th of February" case), as well as the deputy head of the Mejlis, Ilmi Umerov, and other Ukrainian citizens of Crimean Tatar descent.

We consider this cynical decision a manifestation of racial discrimination. This is a step expected of Russia's highest court, totally consistent with the Kremlin's current repressive policies which aim to fight against democracy and freedom and transform the occupied peninsula into a "grey zone" of terror and lawlessness.

During its 2½ years of occupation, the Russian Federation has not only deliberately and systematically violated human rights and restricted freedoms in the Ukrainian Crimea but also completely destroyed the independent mechanisms that guarantee and protect these rights. In particular, this is signified by the deliberate ban of the Mejlis — a government body which has effectively defended the rights of the indigenous people of the peninsula and functioned for decades — and its replacement with the Russian-controlled "Qirim".

We fully recognize that the independent and deliberate civil position of the Mejlis and its consistent support for Ukraine's territorial integrity and its international standing made it the target of the Russian Federation's political persecution. By labelling the Mejlis's work illegal and arbitrarily pursuing activists from this body and the Crimean Tatar people as a whole, the Russian Federation, in fact, operates with Stalinist methods, the culmination of which was the criminal act of the mass deportation and extermination of the Crimean Tatars in 1944.

Ukraine demands that the occupying State immediately reverse this decision, which is null and void in its essence and judicial nature, and completely cease the persecution of the Crimean Tatar community in Crimea.

Ukraine also appeals to its international partners to intensify actions to protect human rights in the occupied Crimea, including to ensure unimpeded access for

international and human rights monitoring organizations and their main conventional and monitoring mechanisms to provide for the continuous monitoring of respect for human rights.

Ukraine believes that the definitive end of the persecution of the Crimean Tatars by the occupying authorities as well as other issues related to the illegal occupation of Crimea can be achieved only through the de-occupation of the territory and restoration of the foundations of international law and order therein and respect for international law and for human rights.

Ukraine will prove in courts the illegitimacy of all of the Russian Federation's actions connected to the temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, including the decision to label the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people an extremist organization and ban its activities.

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 121
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 28 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations and the joint letter of the President of the seventieth session of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council dated 15 December 2015 (A/70/623-S/2015/988), I have the honour to transmit a letter from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria, Boyko Borissov, on the decision of the Government of Bulgaria to nominate Kristalina Georgieva as the sole and unique candidate of Bulgaria for the position of Secretary-General (see annex).

I would like to kindly request your assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 121, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Georgi **Panayotov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-17024 (E) 071016

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Annex to the letter dated 28 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 28 September 2016 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

In the light of the latest deliberations of the Security Council for the selection of the next Secretary-General, I would like to announce that the Government of Bulgaria has decided to reconsider its nomination for this position.

Therefore, and in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations and in response to the joint letter of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council dated 15 December 2015 (A/70/623-S/2015/988), I have the honour to inform you of the decision of the Government of Bulgaria to nominate Kristalina Georgieva as its sole and unique candidate for the position of the next Secretary-General.

Bulgaria believes that the selection of a new Secretary-General will be aided by the nomination of Ms. Georgieva as a candidate for the post. This is based on her outstanding personal and professional qualifications. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria is also mindful of the need to widen the choice of female candidates and to reinforce its region's prospects.

As her biography attests, Ms. Georgieva has demonstrated, in her years in the international arena, a remarkable set of leadership and professional skills. She has been at the heart of complex multilateral negotiations in which her own role has been instrumental in securing ambitious outcomes. She has shown herself to be an effective reformer in the different organizations for which she has worked, earning the support and loyalty of colleagues. Many will no doubt attest to the interest and excitement that her leadership has generated.

Ms. Georgieva has exhibited an informed and substantive grasp of the complex files that she has been tasked with over the years, from environment and climate change to development and humanitarian activities and management and corporate governance. She is known for achieving real progress through her collaborative approach and innovative thinking.

Her experience as the current Vice-President for Budget and Human Resources of the European Commission, in which she is responsible for negotiating and managing the European Union's budget, and her time as Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response make her uniquely qualified to deal with the challenges facing the United Nations.

Finally, Ms. Georgieva also brings a deep understanding of different global perspectives, having lived and worked, in addition to her home city of Sofia, in Brussels, Moscow and Washington, D.C. She has travelled extensively over many years to work towards achieving social and economic objectives with tangible benefits.

Ms. Georgieva's curriculum vitae is attached herewith for reference (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Boyko **Borissov**

Enclosure

Curriculum vitae

Kristalina Georgieva

Kristalina Georgieva has extensive leadership and managerial experience from decades of policymaking and implementation at the global level, having held an impressive array of top posts in international bodies such as the World Bank and the European Commission.

She has been at the forefront of innovative action on humanitarian aid, poverty reduction, sustainable development, climate change and building resilient societies. An economist by training, she is known for her agile and analytical mind and determined collaborative approach. She has forged a powerful reputation as a modernizer, increasing organizational efficiency, reforming financing and focusing on performance.

Ms. Georgieva is currently the Vice-President for Budget and Human Resources of the European Commission, a post she has held since November 2014. In this role, she is responsible for securing and managing the European Union's €155 billion budget and for strengthening its focus on performance and results. She is credited with more than doubling the funding available to tackle the refugee crisis. Under her leadership, the Commission adopted a series of staff management reforms and has significantly increased the number of women in senior positions.

As Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response at the European Commission from 2009 to 2014, Ms. Georgieva oversaw the delivery of life-saving assistance to more than 500 million women, men and children affected all over the world by conflicts and natural disasters. She has been heavily involved in international efforts to respond to crises in the Sahel, Yemen and the Central African Republic and, through her presence in the field, has worked to draw attention to the plight of those who would otherwise be forgotten. During her mandate she successfully championed prevention and resilience-building, with a lasting policy and operational impact.

In May 2015, the Secretary-General appointed Ms. Georgieva to co-chair a high-level panel on humanitarian financing to look into ways to close the gap between the rising need for humanitarian aid and the resources available. The panel's recommendations have already resulted in important changes for more cost-effective and long-term funding in protracted crises.

Prior to joining the European Commission, Ms. Georgieva was Vice-President and Corporate Secretary at the World Bank from 2008 to 2010. She played a key role in the Bank's governance reforms and accompanying capital increase in the wake of the 2008 international financial crisis. During her 17 years at the Bank, she oversaw the design and implementation of key economic, environmental and social safety net programmes, working in more than 60 countries in Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific. As Manager and later Director for Environment, she led the phasing-out of leaded gasoline in Central and Eastern Europe, the preparation of the Bank's first environmental strategy and the move of the World Bank Group

towards supporting green growth, carbon neutrality and the development of carbon markets. From 2004 to 2007, she was posted to Moscow as Country Director for the Russian Federation, with responsibility for a $2 billion project portfolio and the introduction of new financial instruments, such as lending without sovereign guarantees and fee-for-service.

Ms. Georgieva was born in 1953 and spent her early professional life as a university professor at the University of National and World Economy in Sofia. She graduated with an MA in Political Economy and Sociology and a PhD in Environmental Policy. She has lectured at numerous universities around the world, including Moscow State University, the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Tsinghua University in China, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, the London School of Economics, the University of the South Pacific in Fiji and the Australian National University. She has more than 100 academic papers and a microeconomics textbook to her name and has completed the Executive Development Programme at Harvard Business School.

Ms. Georgieva is an international member of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development and has served on the boards of the Institute for Sustainable Communities and the University of National and World Economy in Sofia. In 2016, the organization Devex named her as one of the five most influential women in global development.

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Seventy-first session
Agenda items 41 and 73 (a)

Question of Cyprus

Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 29 September 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative dated 6 September 2016 (A/70/1032), I would like to bring to your attention the following considerations.

At the outset, I would like to reiterate that there is no single authority which in law or in fact is competent to represent both the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, consequently Cyprus as a whole.

Having said that, the outer limits of Turkey's continental shelf in the maritime areas in the eastern Mediterranean that are west of longitude 32° 16' 18" E were defined in the Turkish notes verbales No. 2004/Turkuno DT/4739, dated 2 March 2004, and No. 2013/14136816/22273, dated 12 March 2013.

In this specific case, the vessel *R/V Flash Royal*, upon entering the Turkish continental shelf on 25 August 2016 (16:37C at position 34° 43' .80 N — 032° 06' .75 E) as well as on 26 August 2016 (08:35C at position 35° 14' .56 N — 032° 06' .57 E), was hailed by the Turkish frigate TCG *Gelibolu* and was informed that it should not continue its activities on the Turkish continental shelf without prior coordination and/or permission from the relevant Turkish authorities.

The above-mentioned coordinates lie to the west of longitude 32° 16' 18" E and fall within Turkey's continental shelf, where Turkey has ipso facto and ab initio rights, as well as legitimate interests.

Therefore, in accordance with well-established rules and principles of international law, Turkish naval vessels in the area in fact do have the legitimate right to intervene in any scientific research activity conducted without the consent/permission of Turkey. In other words, the Turkish naval vessel acted with due regard to well-established international practices, and thus no "harassment" took place as alleged in the letter under reference.

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In light of the foregoing, Turkey refutes all the allegations contained in the letter of the Greek Cypriot representative.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 41 and 73 (a).

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Permanent Representative